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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 10/799,515 | 03/12/2004 | Michael A. Bailey | 133226 SAR-62 | 6126 |
| 34132 | 7590 | 11/15/2006 | EXAMINER | |
| COZEN O'CONNOR, P.C. | | | HARLAN, ROBERT D | |
| 1900 MARKET STREET | | | | |
| PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103-3508 | | | ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
| | | | 1713 | |

DATE MAILED: 11/15/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|--|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) | |
| | 10/799,515 | BAILEY ET AL. | |
| | Examiner Robert D. Harlan | Art Unit 1713 | |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 October 2006.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-7,9-14 and 23 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-7,9-14 and 23 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. The Amendment filed by Applicant on 10/27/2006 has been entered.
2. Claims 8, 15-22 and 24-25 have been canceled.

Withdrawal of Finality

3. Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for

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establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

6. Claims 1-7, 9-14 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ceska et al., U.S. Patent No.

6,399,672 (hereinafter "Ceska"). Ceska teaches a curable adhesive comprising at least one oil-soluble metal compound prepared by reaction of metal compound with acid functional compound wherein the oil-soluble metal compound is polymerized with a (meth)acrylate monomer in the presence of a free radical initiator. Ceska, col. 3, lines 5-25; col. 7, lines 44-62.

After a closer examination of the claims, Ceska clearly teaches a resin composition in the form of an adhesive prepared by copolymerizing, in the absence of radiation conditions, an alpha, beta ethylenically unsaturated monomer with an oil soluble metal salt prepared reacting (A) with (B) which is a reaction product of (1) and (2). The outstanding issue is whether Ceska teaches a resin composition exhibiting reversible cross-linking behavior. Of course, Ceska does not have a direct

teaching of a resin composition exhibiting reversible cross-linking behavior. However, to one of ordinary skill in the art, Ceska does teach a substantially identical resin composition prepared from a substantially identical copolymerization. In fact, the teaches of Cesaka are substantially identical to the claimed invention that the Examiner contends that the missing limitation: a resin composition exhibiting reversible cross-linking behavior is inherent. See In re Best, 195 USPQ 430 (CCPA 1977); In re Napier, 55 F.3d 610, 613, 34 USPQ2d 1782, 1784 (Fed. Cir. 1995).

7. The claiming of a new use, new function or unknown property which is inherently present in the prior art does not necessary make the claim patentable. In re Best, 562 F.2d 1252, 1254, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977). However, the fact that a certain result or characteristic may occur or be present in the prior art is not sufficient to establish the inherency of that result or characteristic. The Examiner reasons that if a polymer is prepared by a known process, then the polymer itself and its properties are known as well. The Examiner finds nothing in the disclosure of Ceska that would suggest that the properties of the resin compositions are different from the properties of the claimed resin compositions. Furthermore, it still would have

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been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to arrive at the claimed resin compositions, because it appears that the claimed resin compositions are within the generic disclosure of Ceska and a person of ordinary skill in the art would have expected all embodiment of Ceska to have similar properties. The evidence presented to rebut the *prima facie* case of obviousness must be commensurate in scope with the claims to which it pertains. See *In re Dill and Scales*, 202 USPQ 805 (CCPA 1979).

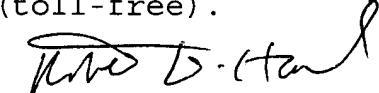
Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Robert D. Harlan whose telephone number is (571) 272-1102. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri, 10 AM - 8 PM.

9. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David W. Wu can be reached on (571) 273-1114. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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10. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Robert D. Harlan
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1713

rdh